ful many an evening, as she sat by the stone hearth of the old homestead. At her feet chirped the crickets, before her blazed the logs and beside her good Mrs. Hulbert talked of the sicknesses and deaths and merry-makings of the neighborhood, interlarding now and then by comments on the weather. Indeed, Mrs dulbert was exceedingly fond of comparing one day with another, and the seasons of dif terent years. "Twenty years ago," she would say, sometimes, "we had an airly fall; the apples froze on the trees, and the late turnipe were not worth a cent." Every day and every week she compared or contrasted with some other day or week, five, ten, or twenty years agone. So. Linney was no longer interested i any of the warm spells that had ever thawed the frosts of January and brought forward the untimely fruit, nor in the great freshets that had swept off fences and bridges, and drowned a calf or two perhaps, nor yet in the wicked frosts that blackened the peach blossoms and wilted the young cucumber vines, some time

winter evenings, as I have said, must have been tedious, but for the bright dream of Linney. It was only a dream; and the boughs bare of the roses, the next summer, that she kept blooming about her all the winter.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1853.

The following named gentlemen are authorized gents for the cities of Philadelphia, New York, and william Alcorn, No. 826 Lombard street, Phila. William Harned, No. 48 Beekman street, N. W. Light, No. 3 Cornhill, Boston

A New DOCUMENT-containing, J. Declaration of Independence; 2. Constitution of the United States 5 Facilityo Slave Law : 4 Platforms of the Parties as adopted in 1852; and 5. Hon. Charles Sumper's Speech on the Constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law-is now in press, and will shortly be issued. It will make a handsome pamphlet of 48 pages, and will be farnished (postage paid) at 10 cents per sin-

rders are respectfully solicited. The share not including Mr Sumper's Spec will be furnished at the rate of \$3 per hundred A. M. GANGEWER

gle copy. \$1 per dozen, or \$6 per hundred,

THE NEW CARINET

Runors are plenty about the composition the new Cabinet. McClelland of Michigan and Medary of Obio are named for the Post Office. Marcy and Flagg for the office of Sec retary of the Treasury, Cushing and Hunter for the State Department; Davis of Mississippi, it to thought, will be Secretary of War; Stockton of New Jersey and Dobbin of North Care line are named for the Navy; Guthrie of Kentucky and Nicholson of Tennessee for the Inte-

RULES OF THE HOUSE-DELAY OF BUSINESS. THE CAUSE.

Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, mem bers of the House employed themselves in general discussion of the causes of the delay in transacting the business of legislation. I was admitted on all hands, that there was in excusable delay; but opinions differed respecting the true cause of it. Some denounced the rules as being complicated and contradictory some implicated the Speaker | some arraigned the Chairmen of the Committees of the House some denounced the body itself. It seems to us that the rules are needlessly

complicated In the desire to guard the rights of the minority, the majority has been so hampered, that it is in the power of a more faction if the Speaker be in its interest, to obstruct all legislation. It will be observed, in reading the proceedings of the House from day to day that the common motion is, to suspend the rules, for the purpose of proceeding to some spacial business in fact, little business is done, except under a suspension of the rules How can a code of regulations be serviceable when conformity to them is the exception, and setting them aside is the rule?

But the rules cannot be suspended, unles by a two-thirds vote; so that, although a large majority may be in favor of some important measure it may find itself unable to reach it, in consequence of the will of a factious minor-

As to the imputation of inefficiency against the Speakers of the House, they are not entitled to much weight. They are efficient enough, but something more than efficiency is required in the presiding officer of such a body as the United States House of Representatives. He must be independent of faction, independent of local interests, and courageous enough, while protecting the rights of a minority, to secure to the majority its legit mate weight. We do not say that the present Speaker is deficient on these points; but we do say that the Speaker of the last House, Mr. Cobb, was deplorably deficient. During the controversy on the Slavery Question, he was the organ of a faction. He gave such construction to the rules, as put it in the power of forty men. for any length of time, wickedly to thwart the will of the whole House besides. Has the country forgotten how the measure of the admission of California as a State was fought from day to day, and week to week, by this small faction, with Mr. Cobb as its exponent and instrument in defiance of the repeatedly expressed will of an immense majority of the House, representing an immense majority of the American People! By motions made simply to arrest all business, by asking to be excused from voting, for no reason, and then demanding the yeas and nays on the question whether the member should be excused, by alternating the same motions, with eternal calls for the yeas and navs all legislation was made impossible, and the morale of the House was

Ead precedents are dangerous. Faction has beed learning its strength ever since the agitation of the Slavery Question in Congress, in 1833. It was organized under the auspices of the Slave Power. It has been fostered by the Slave Power for the purpose of putting down the right of petition and the freedom of debate It has been tolerated by sober-minded representatives, opposed to Anti-Slavery movements because it directed its efforts specially for their suppression. It developed itself in its full strength during the last Congress, when it inviten the House and obstructed all legislation by expedients which could be justified by no cause which would not justify a revolu

Was it to be expected, that with such an example of what might be accomplished by its power, its action would be contined to questions of Slavery! The proceedings of the House during the present Congress show clear ly enough that it has extended its range, so as to comprehend other subjects, repugnant to the views of a minority. If, for example, a bili which it dislikes, lies upon the Speaker's table. having precedence of many other important measures, it will sacrifice them all, rather than allow that to be fairly considered; and it unserupulously resorts to all sorts of motions, to prevent the consideration of a measure on which it knows the majority has made up its mind. The object is, not to save time for consideration-not to prevent hastenot to secure a full attendance of the members-not to prevent a snap judgment from being taken-but it is simply to defeat a fair expression of the will of a majority, acting after due deliberation, and under the rules of the way

We repeat this Element of Evil in Congress owes its present dangerous development and activity, more to the Slave Power-far morethan to any other cause. The records of Congress from 1833 down to 1852, will show this to any one who chooses to consult them.

OVERTURE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN RELATION TO CENTRAL AMERICA

From a communication submitted to the the Senate by the President, respecting affairs in Central America, it would seem that the British Government is anxious for an honorable and pacific settlement of difficulties in that quarter. Mr. Everett, in summing up the vertures of the British Government, through Mr Cramuton save-

First. That in consideration of the altered state of things under which it grew up, that Government is disposed to relieve itself from the protectorate of the Mosquito Indians, provided that a security can be obtained for them against hostile incursions from the neighboring allow

Secondly. That the British Government regards the erection of San Juan del Norte into free and independent city, whose political condition would resemble that of the free cities of Germany, as the best course to be pursued for settling the controversies relative to the sovereignty of that place, and as the most convenient mode of insuring protection to the Mo

Thirdly. That, though a formal guarantee of the free city is not proposed to be entered the concurrence of the United States in effecting these objects

Mr. Everett does not recommend assent to these propositions-he thinks that the terms of settlement provided in the convention of 30th April, 1852, would be more advantageous to Nicaragua, and that recent events encourage the expectation that the Nicaraguan Government may accept of them. But he justly remarks_

" However this may be the communications of the British Minister, made by order of his Government, will no doubt be regarded as a satisfactory indication of a desire on the part of Great Britain, by resigning the protectorate of Mosquito, to remove one of the most serious embarrassments of the case. They seem to this Department also to suggest the expediency of new effort to induce all parties to enter an amicable settlement of their conflicting laims and interests. Such an effort might ac vantageously begin by putting the diplomatic relations of the United States with Central merica on a better footing."

He proceeds to recommend the appointmen of a full Minister to Central America, to be accredited to each of the Governments included in that name, to reside successively at such of their capitals as he should deem expedient, with full powers to treat with any or all of them, and with instructions to use the influence which his rank would give him to promote the great work of conciliation.

We do hope that the propositions of the Britsh Government may be fairly considered by the Senate, and that the friendly feeling that come to have dictated it may be reciprocated. England is ambitious, but does not desire any conflict with us. Both nations have nothing to gain, but much to lose, by a rupture of the friendly relations now subsisting between them. But, let us have no more treaties with afterthought constructions, and no arrangements which will not exclude European colonization from all of Central America.

HOMESTEAD BULL

everal years ago in the House of Representatives, by Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, urged by him at every session since with great ability and pertinacity, passed at the last session, after a full debate, by a majority of two-thirds of the House, and sent to the Senate in season for its action, is still without the form of law. The Senate refused to act upon it then, and will not notice it now. We believe the Committee on Public Lands has charge of it. Is the Chairman hostile to the measure?

Early in the session, Messrs, Hale and Chase brought the subject to the notice of the Senate, and pressed for prompt action, but they were verruled. That body is too far removed from the People, to pay much respect to their wants or wishes. Were the members dependent upon hem, instead of an intermediate body, for their seats, and was the term of service two instead of six years, they would look more to the in-

A writer in the Union says-

"This important measure—perhaps the mo aportant ever before Congress—lies unheeded, he popular will disregarded, like some triffing emorial, on the table of the Senate.

"I say nothing now of its merits-I speak nly of the apathy of the Senate as to the bill If it be indifference only, then that shows a want of appreciation of so great a measure, and of the public voice as expressed through the House of Representatives and the press; but, if the inaction of the Senate arises from a desire to evade the question, such laissez faire ('le alone') legislation is unjust to the country. bill of such a character, passed by a two-thirds vote in the House, now nine months ago, surely s worthy the attention of the Senatehave said demands the attention of the Senate Let it be acted upon. The country expects it. The people will hold the Senate in this second on of the thirty-second Congress responsi-

True, but how are they to hold them respon able? It may be six years before they will have a chance to show their disapprobation and then they can only do so indirectly through an intermediate legislative body, whose composition may be determined by other questions.

RELIGIOUS PREFROM

The persecution and imprisonment of Madiai family, by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, for exercising the rights of conscience, have aroused the indignation of liberal men all over the world. At this time of day, it is too bad that any tyrant, great or small, should dare to punish a man for reading the Bible, or worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience, without interference with the rights of his neighbor. Such oppression justiflas intervention of a most decided character.

The United States, recognising as they do in their organic law, the rights of conscience, and faithfully securing the full enjoyment of these rights to immigrants, sojourners, or citizens without distinction of sect are bound to promote the cause of religious freedom throughout the world; and specially to secure for Americans, in other countries, the freedom of conscience guarantied to citizens of those countries while sojourning or settling within our

Executive influence, wisely directed, will ecomplish all that is needed. We are gratified, therefore, that Mr. Underwood has reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Egnate, the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That it would be just and wise on the part of the Government of the United States, in future treaties with foreign nations, to sagme, if practicable, to our citizens residing abroad, the right of worshipping God, freely and openly, according to the dictates of their own consciences by providing that they shall not be disturbed, molested, or annoyed in any manner, on account of their religious belief, or in the proper exercise of their peculiar religion, either within their ewn private houses, or in churches, chapels, or other places appointed for public worship; and that they shall be at liberty to build and maintain places of worship in convenient altustions, interfering in no

" Resolved, further, That it would be just and wise, in our future treaties with foreign na-tions, to secure to our citizens residing abroad he right to purchase and own burial places, and to bury any of our citizens dying abroad in such places, with those religious ceremonies and observances deemed appropriate by the surviving relatives and friends of the deceased."

The Commercial Advertiser, of New York, a paper which shudders at the word intervention. can see no harm in such a declaration as this On the contrary, it is warmly in favor of it.

"Such a declaration, as we have before said. would benefit our Government, would be sea sonable, now that the disgust of the world has been so plainly expressed in the case of the Madiais, and would deter Tuscany, or Austria, or Rome, from any attempt at such tyranny over an American citizen; and we repeat the expression of an earnest hope, that before the present Congress rises, it will declare, by resoution, its abhorrence of this religious tyranny, and empower the Government to express such a sentiment to Roman Catholic powers in the strongest terms that international comity will

FRAUDS UPON THE GOVERNMENT.

We blame no man for laboring to guard the 'eople's money against fraud and extravagance. Too much vigilance cannot be maintained over the public treasury-too much pains cannot be taken to secure the faithful fulfilmen of contracts with the Government. It is common to regard the Government as a great corporation, which it is no crime to overreach or subject to extortion

But the words "economy," "retrench ment," " waste " " extravagance," " corruption, fraud," have a maglest effect in political warfare. The men who are the most fluent in the use of them, are not always the purest of patriots. A fraud may offend them, not so much because it is a fraud as because it successful. Waste or corruption which they would overlook in their own Party, they arraign with a most Pharisaical austerity, when practiced by their political opponents. Nay, in their over-righteous judgment, a mere rumor or an ex-parte statement will serve as ground for a long indictment of high crimes and misdemeanors against an Administration which they would render odious.

Lately, we observed in several newspapers charges of gross fraud in the use of the appro oriation made at the last session for the erec tion of additional wings to the Capitol. They were repeated in every variety of form, and the only evidence offered to sustain them was certain ex parte statements made in Congress during the heat of debate. It turns out that there has been a great waste of righteous in dignation. Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, a Democratic member of the House, and Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, in a note to the Union, puts a quietus upon the charges, as follows:

"The Deficiency bill brought these frauds before the Senate. That bill appropriates the sum of \$400,000 to meet deficiencies in the fund provided for the enlargement, although it ap-pears that when the last appropriation of half million was made, it was intended that no deficiency should be permitted to occur; for it was believed that the expenditure was limited strictly to the sum appropriated. A deficiency of four hundred thousand in an expenditure limited to five hundred thousand dollars—an increase of four-fifths over estimates—is a char apteristic achievement of Whig administration.

Now sir it will suffice to say in realy this paragraph of your article, that at the beginning of the last session of Congress, December, 1851, the Secretary of the Interior and the estimates of the amount of money required to carry on the work until the end of the present fiscal year, June 30, 1853—a period of more than a year and a half. The amount asked for was \$1,000,000, as will be seen by the report. The subject was referred to the Commit-tee on Public Buildings and Grounds, of which

I was and am the Chairman.

"In consequence of the hostility which then existed against the work, and the efforts made in some quarters to deteat it, I thought an ap-propriation of a half million could be carried easier than the amount estimated for; and acordingly, with the assent of the committee. propriation of that sum only. This carried; and instead of a million, which was necessary, there was appropriated only one-half the sum needed to keep the work in progress until the expiration of the present fiscal year. The object for which the four hundred thousand dol ars is now asked is to keep the work in operation until the last of next June. The sum tofore appropriated is fully exhausted in th materials and the employment of labor. No debts of any importance are due, either for work, material, or other objects. You you refer is not a deficiency of four hundred thousand in an expenditure of five hundred thousand dollars—an increase of four-fifths over estimates, as you allege; and that the inference you draw therefrom, to the prejudice of those having the management of the fond,

In relation to another charge, that sixty-five thousand dollars had been lost to the Government by frauds connected with the furnishing

of marble, he says-"My official position, as Chairman of the committee of the House having jurisdiction of the subject, has induced me to inquire into this alleged enormity; and having examined the re-turns of marble delivered, and the payments made to the present day, I am prepared to state that the whole amount paid for marble delivered up to this moment, is only \$61,244.51. Your ingenuity will perhaps enable you to show how, under this state of fact, the marble contractors have been enabled fraudulently to pocket \$65,000 over and above the value of the

The Government has its rights, and so has the citizen. The Public Treasury should be guarded against profligate expenditures; but private character should be protected against wanton or inconsiderate outrage. He who robs the Government of sixty-five thousand dollars, deserves the Penitentiary; but is he guiltless who, on insufficient grounds, and with out careful investigation, publicly arraigns as a swindler his fellow citizen ? We suspect that man's devotion to the public interests, who ruthlessly tramples upon private character

DIVISION OF TEXAS.

The project of dividing Texas has been a ommon topic of discussion in the newspapers of that State for the last two years. It is believed by many that the interests of Eastern and Western Texas cannot be provided for effectually by one Government, and it is alleged that the representative power of the latter has been used to the detriment of the former. The newspapers are not agreed in relation to the proposed measure. Some advocate it, with a view to the advancement of certain local interests, and to the increase of the political power of Slavery in the Senate of the United States; and some oppose it, as they are ambitious that Texas should become the empire State of the South, and as they apprehend that a division of Texas now might lead to the organization ultimately of a free State in the

The Columbia South Carolinian save that the advocates of division are mostly in Eastern Texas, where several papers are enlisted for

The Houston Telegraph admits that cheme is rapidly gaining adherents. It opposes it, urging " that if there should be a division of the State, as proposed, into Eastern and Western Texas, there would be great danger of the western section becoming a free State; which the Telegraph thinks would much depreciate with, but respecting the religion and cus- the value of slave property in Eastern Texas.

ture of sugar in Texas has been such that the country between the Trinity and the Guadalupe rivers is rapidly filling up with planters and, if the State remains united for some years longer, it will be pretty well peopled with a slaveholding population.

The Ledger, of San Antonio, uses the sam argument in opposition to the measure

it has been been urged that among the opulation of seven thousand Mexicans within or borders and the immense tide of foreign migrant laborers now pouring into Western Texas there is among us a strong Free Soil tendency. Now, divide the State, is there not strong danger that the west would soon enact Free Soil contest similar to that which in the ormer North slave-border States has resulted in the emancipation of the service population Agitate this question of a division of the State ye eastern gentlemen, and you may have a powerful abolition State by your side, that will eat away your most sacred and opulent inter

We doubt whether there be any real ground for such an objection. Texas will be divided, and we expect to see an application submitted to the next Congress for the admission of another slave State. It may be difficult to induce German immigrants to become slaveholders but they cannot be relied upon for active oppo-

BRITISH COLONIAL AND LAKE TRADE-INTER. ESTING REPORT

By a resolution adopted in the Senate July 2th, 1851, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to communicate to the Senate, as early as possible, complete statements of the trade and commerce of the British North American colonies with the United States and other parts of the world on land and sea, in the years 1850 and 1851, with such information as he could obtain of the trade of the great lakes. In pursuance of the resolution, Mr. Corwin selected Mr. L. D. Andrews, our consul at St. Johns, to collect and arrange the information sought for: and the results of this gentleman's investigations have been embodied in a large report, lately submitted to the Senate, the first part of which we have had the pleasure of looking into.

It is the most ample and satisfactory report on the subjects referred to, which we have ever seen. The statistical tables are invaluable the arrangement is comprehensive and lucid and the accompanying remarks and explana tions emanate evidently from sound and enlarged views of the great interests and true policy of the country.

The British North American provinces, men

tioned in the report	are	the	foll	owing:
Canada East Canada West		3		Acres. 128,659,680 31,742,539
	1			160,405,219
New Brunswick				22,000,000
Nova Scotia (prop	per)			9,534,196
Cape Breton				2,000,000
Newfoundland	-	20		23,040.000
Prince Edward's	letan	d	+	1,360,000
				57,934.196
Total .				218 339 415

In 1820, the population of all these province was said to be 1,375,000. The census returns at the close of the year 1851, presented the

following results:				
Canada East and	West		w	1,842,265
New Brunswick		2	8	193,000
Nova Scotia and	Cape	Breton	×	277,005
Newfoundland -			-	101,600
Prince Edward's	Islan	d -		62,678
			-	

Of the Canadians, some fourteen hundred and fifty thousand are natives, of whom eight hundred thousand are of French, six hundred and fifty thousand not of French origin. Of the foreign population in the Canadas 1.127.000 are from Ireland, 94,000 from England, 90,000 from Scotland, 56,000 from the United States. and the rest from other countries.

It is stated that the population in all the olonies doubles itself in sixteen or eighteen In 1806, the value of all the exports from

the colonies was but \$7,287,940. In the year 1831 it had more than doubled. In 1851 it reached \$35,720,000. Their tonnage outward by sea increased from 124,247 in 1806, to 1 583 104 in 1851 The importance of the trade between this

country and the colonies is not generally understood. The following tables from the Report show the amounts of colonial exports and imports in 1851: Imports from Great Rritain the United State

Company Lances Community	in 1851. United	Other
Britain.	States.	Countries.
12,876.828	8,936,236	1,447,376
2,133,035	1,390.965	2,003,640
2,292,390	1,644,165	954,935
1,600,750	998,735	1,655,594
279,898	41,603	305,974
18,878,706	12,678,279	6,191,405
	12,876,828 2,133,035 2,292,390 1,600,750 279,898	Britain. States. 12,876,828 8,936,236 2,133,035 1,390,965 2,292,390 1,644,165 1,600,750 998,735

Great United Britain, States. 86,731,204 \$4,939,280

736,425 415,140 Nova Scotia -New Brunswick 535,19 2,538,68 11.568.925 6.218.060 6.877.831

We hope wise counsels may prevail with the Governments of both countries, leading them remove all restrictions on the trade be ween the colonies and the United States What if we do live under different Governments, this fact does not change our geographical relations, nor ought it to change the aws of trade. Free trade between the United States and Canada would be just as beneficial s free trade now is between New England and the Mississippi valley, or between the States north and South of the Ohio river.

UNPUBLISHED CORRESPONDENCE.

The Society of Tammany, as may be reco lected by some of our readers, held a grand celebration last December, to which were in vited the distinguished Democrats of the cour try. Among others who were so honored, was our friend, J. W. Howk, of the House of Representatives, Washington, who, appreciating the compliment, returned an answer which we do not think appeared among the letters from the unfortunate absentees. It has lately fallen into our hands, and as it is quite a unique piece of composition, our readers may be refreshed by its perusal. One or two words towards the lose are rather too sharp for so good-natured an epistle, but the writer is evidently imbued with the spirit of fraternity.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Col. DANIEL E. DELAVAN.

Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society; Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge th receipt of your Society's favor of the 16th inst inviting me to be present at your annual "war dance," to join in celebrating the thirty-eighth anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, anniversary of the BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS, at Tammany Hall, on Monday evening, the 10th proximo. I can't come. I belong to another tribe of "friendly Indians," called the "FREE DE MOCRACY," which means, in our language, freedom for "all the world, and the rest of mankind." We speak in a tongue entirely unknown to your NATION. We are National in politics. In that we are preculiar. We are the only tribe, now living in the United States, who meak but one (one). United States, who speak but one tongue upon the subject of slavery; and that we were taught

Indians (mostly half-breeds) wandering over a gently undulating landscape of incident, and the whole country, some of whom under-stood, and spoke tolerably well, our language, but, being thin-skinned, falsified their former professions; and after they had surrendered their principles, (and themselves too.) your tribe in the most wanton manner made "run the gauntlet," and on the 2d day of No vember last TOMAHAWKED their old Sa chem in a savage manner. That tribe is fast dying out, of "agitation"—is nearly dead, "so

Below I give you the names of some thief men, or, as we call them, HEAD MEN: Sachem, George W. Julian; Sachem, Charles Adams, &c.; John P. Hale, Grand Sachem. Fraternally yours, JOHN W. HOWE.

been in my propensities, I never had such an absolute, uncontrollable passion for out-door life and its pleasures, as I have in Rome. Our house, hemmed in and towered over by other Nota Bene. It is requested that the answer any is given) be directed to Hon. John P. Hale, Washington, D. C.

P. S. We would like to cultivate peace FRIENDSHIP, and LOVE, with your wigwam, and to teach your young men our language.

D. E. D. G. S.

LITERARY WOTICES

STORATION OF THE MONARCHY IN FRANCE. VO III. By Alphonse de Lamartine. New York

We have already called attention to work, and noticed its leading features. The third volume embraces the period from the se zure of Napoleon as a prisoner of war, and his exile in St. Helena, to the day of his death. is full of Lamartine's poetry and philosophy.

SHADES OF CHARACTER; or, The Infant Pilgrim. By Anne Woodrooffe. 2 vols. New York; Robert Carter & Brothers. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, 7th street, Washington, D. C.

This is a religious novel-not religious spirit or sentiment alone, but in technicology. It is hard to make such a work agreeable, but the authoress has ventured upon the task. She writes in a good style, and inculcates excellent

THE HIGHER LAW, in its relations to Civil Govern ment; with particular reference to Slavery and the Fugitive Slave Law. By William Hosmer. Au

The author puts forth this book under th conviction that it is the bounden duty of all Christian ministers to take an active, prominent part, on the side of the slave, in the discussion of the question of Slavery; not only because it is a work of mercy to do battle for him who is wrongfully bound and unable to do battle for himself, but because this said question of Slavery involves principles in which is centered the whole vitality of the Christian faith He contends, upon true premises, that it is their duty to preach the Higher Law, as transcend ing all other laws; inasmuch as in its denial the prime basis of the whole doctrine of Christ is denied. He contends and again upon true premises, that this duty "is incidental to the statesman, but not to the minister, for he is charged with the defence of the Gospel."

The book is made up of a series of article each of which is an analysis of the Higher Law in its relation to some one of the prominen questions of the day. They are all remarkable for quiet force, logical argument, and a clear appreciation of the whole scope of the subject The book is neatly printed, and opens with portrait of Mr. Seward. THE DAUGHTERS OF ZION. By Rev. S. D. Burchard

D. D. New York : John S. Taylor. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

The author has been induced to prepare an multitudinous daily book hirths of this wondrously prolific age, the Bible, considered merely as a literary production, was being deposed from its legitimate position. His feeling will be at least respected by all who are familian with the exquisite beauty of those biographical episodes which abound in Biblical History. He has taken pains to arrange them in chronological order, beginning with Sarah and ending with Mary Magdalene. A tasteful simplicity and a reverent earnestness characterize the style of these narratives, and they are not as too often happens in such cases, overloaded with sectarian comments and interpolations Steel engraved representations of a majority of the "Daughters" accompany their histo-

THE PORTICAL WORKS OF HENRY ALFORD, Vicar Wymeswold, Leicestershire. Boston: Ticknor. Reed, & Fields. For sale by Taylor & Maury.

Mr. Alford is one of those who believe that it is the office of Poetry to incorporate itself with the Present-to exercise its refining influence upon the now-enacting events of the world He desires that, instead of terrestrializing an gels, (a la Festus Bailey,) domesticating the moon and stars, and paraphrasing ancient myths and traditions, it should kick off its high-heeled boots and walk earnestly and bravely along with the world-constitute itself the brakeman as it were, on the engine of Progress, and en deavor to modify this sixty-miles an-hour impetus, which it has acquired somehow or other towards utter materialism. The distinguishing elements of his poetry seem to be perfect purity of sentiment, directness and strength of thought and simplicity of language, combined with a deep, earnest, ever-present, religious faith. We have been most attracted to those poems which describe actual experiences, and therefore require least aid from the imagination-in the absence of which faculty, or at least the higher form of it, consists his most notable deficiency as a poet; and herein, we fancy, lies the secre perhaps unknown to himself, of his theory in

regard to the functions of Poetry. Of the typography, &c., of the book, it is s perfluous to speak, inasmuch as it comes from Messrs. Ticknor & Co.

THE SUCCESSFUL MERCHANT. By William Arthur A. M. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, Washington, D. C.

This purports to be the biography of a character, followed through the thousand and one intricacies of an active and successful commercial life. Its object is to counteract the deplorable tendencies of commerce as conduct ed now-a-days. It is meant to show that a man can be a merchant, and a "successful merchant," without immolating the holiest and Godliest attributes of his nature-without making of himself a mere thermometer, indi cating the money temperature of Wall street. It is an earnest, good book.

AUTOGRAPHS FOR PREEDOM. Boston: J. P. Jewett A Co. Cleveland Ohio Jewett Proctor & Worth

This is a neat collection of sketches, shor essays, and poems, from the pens of some of the most prominent laborers in the general cause of Freedom, with fac similes of their respective autographs attached. Among them, we note the Earl of Carlisle, the Bishop of Ox ford, Horace Mann, Horace Greeley, Whittier, Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Kirkland, &c. The purpose of this publication is to aid in spreading the doctrine of Anti-Slavery, not only by its immediate influence, but by the proceeds of its sale The project is ingenious and commendable, and originated with the Rockester Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society. Success to it!

LADY-BIRD. A Tale. By Lady Georgiana Fuller ton. New York : D. Appleton & Co. For sale by

One of that class of novels which may be characterized as passively good—possessing neither prominent merits nor pr

There was, until recently, a large tribe of of story, not dangerously deep, running through emptying into "End-well" gulf.

For the National Era.

[COPYRIGHT SECURED ACCORDING TO LAW.] GREENWOOD LEAVES FROM OVER THE SEA

No. 27.

Rome, January 8, 1853. MY DEAR J. C-: A beneficent, rain day, the rarest thing in the world during the incomparable winter, prevents me from making the incalculable sacrifice to you I usually make to my correspondents.

Gipsy-like and Arab-like, as I have eve

houses, is rather dark and chill at this season

and I cannot resist the inviting sunshine more open places—the sonshine which here softer and more vivifying than elsewherewhich kindles and keeps a June bloom in the hearts of January roses—which transmutes the leaden Tiber into a flowing sheet of gold— which kisses a flush of life and beauty into the dead face of ruin and decay. I have a pleasure indescribable and inexhaustible in my morn-Torquati Tassi Ossa" ng walks on the Pincio, tasting the early air a little keen and frosty now-a-days, and looking down upon the noble old city, almost ever interesting point of which is in view. St. Peter shows grandly from here, with its vast domblazing with light. I witness all the sunset from some one of the seven hills-from the banks of the Tiber, from the ruins, or out on the Campagna. We rode, a day or two since out the Porta Maggiore, and across the plain to the tomb of Cecilia Metella, and the circus Romulus, and on to the old Appian Way, every stone of which is eloquent of the heroic past returning just after sunset, absolutely oppress noble dead We beheld the sunset from Mount Janica ed and bewildered with the matchless, dreamy desolate beauty of that wondrous campagn and of the more wondrous heaven above it. Of the glory of the sunlight on the gorgeous Al ban hills! How that mellow warmth seemed to clasp them in love. I felt as I gazed, that it must stream through their chill watery veins and penetrate their rocky hearts, and wake the sleeping light in the gems embedded there

their brown breasts.

I have a sort of indistinct idea of having sai omething very like the above, in some one my late letters. If so, you must pardon me for when impressions and emotions are ofte recurring, expression will inevitably repeat i elf occasionally.

"In no other country, I am sure, do earth an

heaven seem so in love with each other as here

The sky never seems to shut down sharply upor

the earth at the horizon, but, with infinite an

exquisite shades of coloring, to draw near with all the soft approaches of love; while the

ground, gently undulating, seems to lift itself to blend with the sky. The hills do not tower upward abruptly and sternly, but rise in grad-ual slopes, as though wooing the light dallying mists and lovely indolent clouds to repose on

On our last ride, we went out the Porta d Popolo, and took a pleasant by-road, which brought us, after many charming windings, to broad tract of the campagna, on the Tiberwhere we took a wild galloping race, and sev eral trotting matches, enjoying to the utmos the pure, free air—the rich, unobstructed sun light, and the utter loneliness of the scene There was in view scarce a trace of human life all was silent and solitary as a desert. At distance across the Tiber, we could discern a herd of ugly, black buffaloes, and a group of stately white cattle; and docile and domesticated as these doubtless were, there was to ou eyes something strange, and wild, and savage in their aspect. Once, as we were riding there a cloud of white birds passed over our heads flying seaward, and looking, as they sailed slowly through the deep heaven, like a fleet o fairy barques-their wings gleaming like sil-

ver oars in the blue waves of air. It is a season of great rejoicing for the chil-dren, as they then receive all sorts of gifts from the gracious Baffance, a kind of female Santa Claus. She is a personage very generally and joyfully honored here—the Corso is illuminated for her, and various ceremonies and festivities mark her annual advent.

to the people, with much pomp and circum stance, from the steps of the Ara Cali. Thi Bambino is neither more nor less than a sacred doll, blazing with jewels, the offerings of the de yout, and having an unrivalled reputation in the miracle line. A vast assemblage of the people fell on their knees at the sight of it, as readily and reverently as they could have pros-trated themselves if a shining angel of God had descended into their midst.

Yesterday, we visited the Doria and Corsini palaces. The former is a most beautiful and princely residence, but is not remarkably rich in works of art. Though there are in its galleries several pictures by Guido, Claude Rubens, Murillo, Raphael, Titian, and other great masters, they are not among those masters' great works. In one of the galleries. was suddenly arrested by the portrait of a wo man, young and resplendently beautiful, ye which seemed to fling down upon me from the wall a powerful and baleful spell. Wishing ble, to understand this strange and startling influence, I stood long before the picture, with out looking at the catalogue to ascertain its name. It is the portrait of a woman in the full bloom and ripeness of beauty, with a rich glowing complexion, auburn hair, and dark brown eyes. Her form is perfectly rounded her throat and hands of great beauty, and her dress royally luxurious. But in the face, I de-clare to you, I read as clearly as though they had been set down in a book, all the most strange, and dark, and strong, and contradictory qualities and passions ever congregated in one mortal nature, and arrogantly and fatally manifest in one human embodiment. Intellect keen and subtle-sensuality, low and recklessburning love and cold cruelty-imperiousness revengefulness, voluptuousness, and utter fals

It is the portrait of Lucrezia Borgia, by Guide

At the Corsini palace I found one of the rich est galleries I ever visited. I saw there a Ma-donna and child, by Carlo Dolci, which to my eye, or rather to my soul, is the finest picture. I ever beheld. The Madonna is lovely beyond all imagination, with a serene and noble, yet most tender and womanly beauty: while the child is, indeed, an object for holy love, wonder, and adoration. He seems just awakening from sleep, and lies with a soft, dewy flush upon his cheeks and lips, and with his small hands clasped on his breast, and you feel that he has been visited by sweet dreams of the celestial home he has just left. You feel that he is a pure ray of the eternal brightness, sent to light the death-darkness of earth—a bud of the di-vine life, sent to fill our sad mortal being with the breath of its immortal sweetness. You seem to see the great God-soul throbbing and glowing through all the little baby-form; and slight, beautiful, and tender as he is, you read in both face and form, as in "a sure word of prophecy," all the sorrow and grandeur of his mission of redemption—the sublime abnegation and long suffering of his beneficent lite—the darkness of Gethsemene—the anguish of Cal-vary—the salvation of the world. It is the only picture I have yet beheld, before which I feel powerfully impelled to kneel reverently, tearfully, prayerfully. It affects me more, I must confess, than any

of the great works of Raphael-than even th Transfiguration. The truth is, I cannot look upon even the grandest representations of Christ in his manhood, without something like pair disappointment. They are all so sadly unsatis fying, so dim and earthly, beside the divine ideal in my own soul, that I shrink away from them, feeling that there was sacrilege, if not blas-phemy, in the attempt to embody that awful and ineffable beauty of humanity, sanctified and solemnized by in-dwelling God-hood. I have an unutterable horror of all pictures of his agony—all Ecce Homos—all Crucifixions. Descents from the Cross, and other representations of the dead Christ, affect me less painful

tions of the dead Christ, affect me less painfully. The sorrow, patience, and resignation of the living God-man are beyond the reach of mortal art; but the cold and lifeless form, which once ensbrined that meek and mighty spirit, is often painted with a wondrous, mournful glory about it, like a holy mysterious gleam flung downward from the wing of the just ascended Divinity.

In this collection are several of Guido's most famous victures: his Ecc. Homo, L'Adolorata.

called, I believe, Contemplation. Then then are Murillo's delicious Andalusian mother and child—miscalled the Madonna and infant Je.

sus; and the grand and terrible Prometheus of Salvator Rosa.

In this palace, after her abdication and conversion to Roman Catholicism, Queen Chris-tina, of Sweden, lived and died. The room in which the royal mad-woman breathed her las now forms part of the picture gallery. Stand-ing within it, I could not feel quite cheerful and at peace, but was troubled as by the pres-ence of her imperious, stormy, wild, and reckess spirit.

Through the influence of a friend who was with us, we were shown through the private apartments, which are on a scale of dazzling magnificence—gorgeous beyond description in frescoes, marbles, mosaics, velvets, damasks, Turkish carpets, gold and silver, innumerable uxurious decorations and costly knick-knacks It may give you an idea of the richness of the apartments, to know that of the Reception Room of the Prince, the hangings of Florentinvelvet, woven with gold, cost no less than this ty-six thousand dollars.

From this palace we went to the Monasters of St. Onofrio, where Tasso died. His tomb is shown in the chapel, marked by a small slab of white marble, bearing this simple inscription

Into the cell he occupied, in which a mask of his face, taken after death, is kept, no wo man is allowed to enter, unless by special or der of a Cardinal. But we saw the remains of the great poet's favorite oak, and pilfered from it certain relics, as pious pilgrims to the shrines of genius and greatness are bound to do; my portion of which poetic plunder, I am sorry to say, I lost before reaching home. I must con-less that I have usually little taste for relies; I cannot feel that I shall ever need them to recall scenes of beauty or pleasure to my mind, or to touch my heart with the memory of the

lum, which commands one of the grandest and loveliest prospects in all Rome. Oh, what a cene was that on which we gazed! Those glorious Alban hills were overflowed with such floods of radiant coloring, that it seemed the heavenly fountains of light and beauty must be exbausted-that never again could such tides of gold and molten amethyst pour upon them from the munificent skies and enwrap them thus from summit to base. Beneath us gleam-ed countless spires and domes, with the silvery flash of fountains, and golden glimpses of the Tiber: while the vesper ringing of many bells came floating up to us on the still and balmy air. A scene to fill a painter alike with rapture and despair-an hour for sweet poetic dream ing, loving devotion, and purest aspiration. At such times, the religion of the soul and of the heart chime most harmoniously together—then I dream alike of you and of heaven—of the home I have left, and of that to which we all hope to go. If the thought of the hungry sea, now rolling between us, sweeps coldly over my heart, I am then consoled, oh inexpressibly, by

where there shall be no more sea. I have just returned from the Accademia de Lingue, or Propagandist College, where I have ed a very curious sight, and been deeply interested in listening, without comprehending I saw there students from all the nations of the earth, and heard speaking and chanting in forty different languages. It was a strange, Babel-like scene, I assure you, and impressed me more with the energy, vigilance, power and fostering care of the Church, than any thing I have yet seen.

For some time before the performance com-

gazing upward into the infinite brightness, and

embering that land of eternal reunion,

menced, I was occupied in regarding the faces of the students, which furnished a fine study of physiognomy and national characteristics There were all shades of complexion—from the Ethiopian to the Norwegian-from the American to the Burmese. But when they began speaking, I became quite absorbed in the in his voice, and the strange, uncomprehended words had power to conjure up for me scene of far and unknown lands, beautiful or bar baric. In the sweet sonorous Persian, I had most delight. There seemed something in it luxuriously soft, and dreamily passionate, strange, and mysterious. The Turkish and Arabic partake of these indescribable qualities, and the voices of the speakers in all these Oriental languages gave out something wild and grand in the high tones, while their low tones were like whisperings of hate or fear, or like Passion murmuring in sleep. The African tongues are rude, warlike, and barbaric in sound; those of Northern Europe are cold, strong, and rugged; while nothing can be more mellow and tender, and deliciously dreamy

than those of the South.

I am writing to you to-night my dear J— by the light of a lamp, taken not long since from the ruins of a tomb on the Appian way where it had been, 'tis said, for two years. How touching is the thought of its ten-der light struggling for a while against the cold, sepulchral darkness, and shedding soft warmth and brightness about the urn of the beloved dead. What tears may have fallen on t, as the mourner bore it slowly down the steps of the tomb, to place it on its watch of light. never use it without losing myself in dreamy conjectures concerning the dead whose tomb is once feebly illumined. Perhaps that urn held the ashes of a youthful poet, whose fine, aspi-ring spirit, would have flamed purely upward toward the Great Source of light and poesy, but that it was ever fated to struggle vainly against the chill and hears attention. against the chill and heavy atmosphere of an uncongenial world; perhaps those of a young girl, whose heart burned itself away in the girl, whose heart burned itself away in the weary night of hopeless love; perhaps those of a gentle mother, whose life, loving and serene, filled with cheerful light some happy home; perhaps those of a brave young brother, whose smile was warmth and brightness, battling away the chill of want and the shadows of care; perhaps those of a child, whose sweet love lit the darkness of a widow's heart for a ittle space and then was extinguished forever And so, without end, dream gives birth to dream, and, more wonderful than Aladin's, this lamp conjures up, by its pale, flickering light, visions of ancient home-life, sad and sweet, and I seem to hear death-hymns which were sung, and the gushing of tears which fel two thousand years ago.

This little relic, so mournfully and poetically

suggestive, is the gift of Mr. Crawford, whom we have the honor to count among American sculptors, though he is, I believe, a native of dear old Ireland. I trust I may be pardone for saying that I have found some of my great est pleasures, of late, in the acquaintance I have formed with him and his lovely wife, and in the society I meet at his house. I recognised as soon as I passed his threshold, the genial atmosphere of a true home—breathing happiness, refinement, and gracious hospitality, and have ever met there a cordial Courtesy, and gentle womanly kindness.

The society which we meet weekly at this pleasant house is composed principally of artists and their families, and American residents

and tourists, and is always an of unformal and truly enjoyable character.

Mrs. Sartoris is spending the winter in Rome, and gives musical soirces similar to those she gave in London; so I sometimes hear her glorious singing, which is ever a fresh and full glorious singing, which is ever a tresh and delight. But it is late—I will extinguish my weird

and melancholy lamp, whose flame, berning low, throws a sort of ghostly gleam over my paper—and to bed, "perchance to dream the living, I pray, not of the old-time dead. Yours faithfully, GRACE GREENWOOD

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

DR. Balley: I notice, in No. 316 of the Ero, what is called a "Tabular View of the Society of Friends," taken from a Virginia paper, and what is called a "labular view of the Society are evidently taken from a Virginia paper, and, though I profess to know something of the "Quakera" to me a part of said table seems totally inexplicable. The different branches of the Society are evidently taken into the account. Indiana is credited with 35 "churches, but what is meant by the term, I cannot guess; if places of worship, or "meeting-houses," then about 80 should be put down for one branch of the Society alone, in Indiana; if "quarterly meetings," the three divisions in our State might number as many as 18; and if "monthly meetings," the "orthodox" alone have 32, and two or three other divisions of "Friends" hold annual meetings in the State. I conclude, therefore, there is nothing any way reliable in the table.